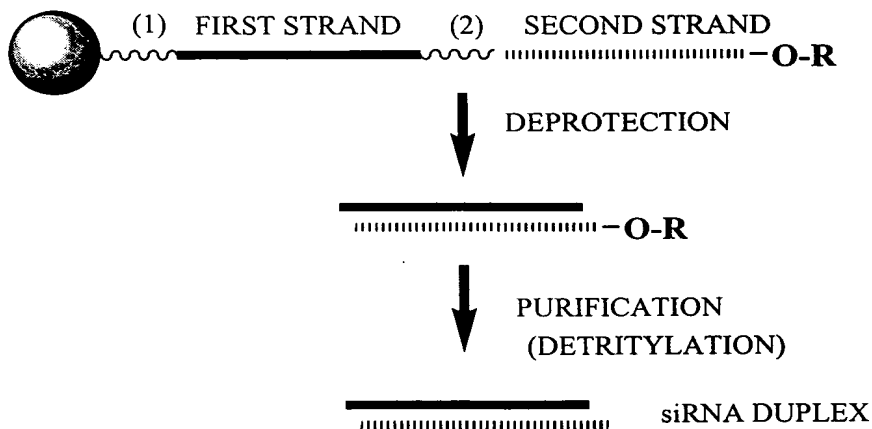


Figure 1



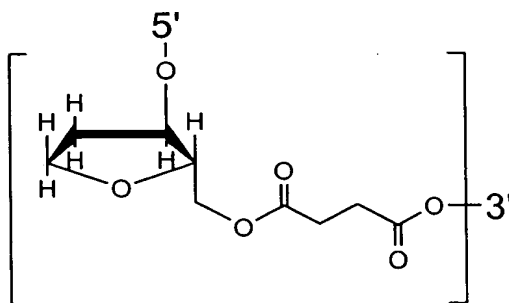
= SOLID SUPPORT

R = TERMINAL PROTECTING GROUP

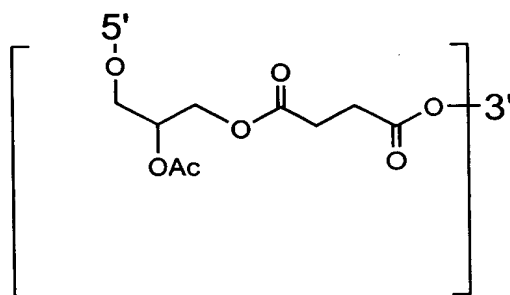
FOR EXAMPLE:
 DIMETHOXYTRITYL (DMT)

(1) = CLEAVABLE LINKER
 (FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR
 INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)

(2) = CLEAVABLE LINKER
 (FOR EXAMPLE: NUCLEOTIDE SUCCINATE OR
 INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE)



INVERTED DEOXYABASIC SUCCINATE
 LINKAGE



GLYCERYL SUCCINATE LINKAGE

Figure 2

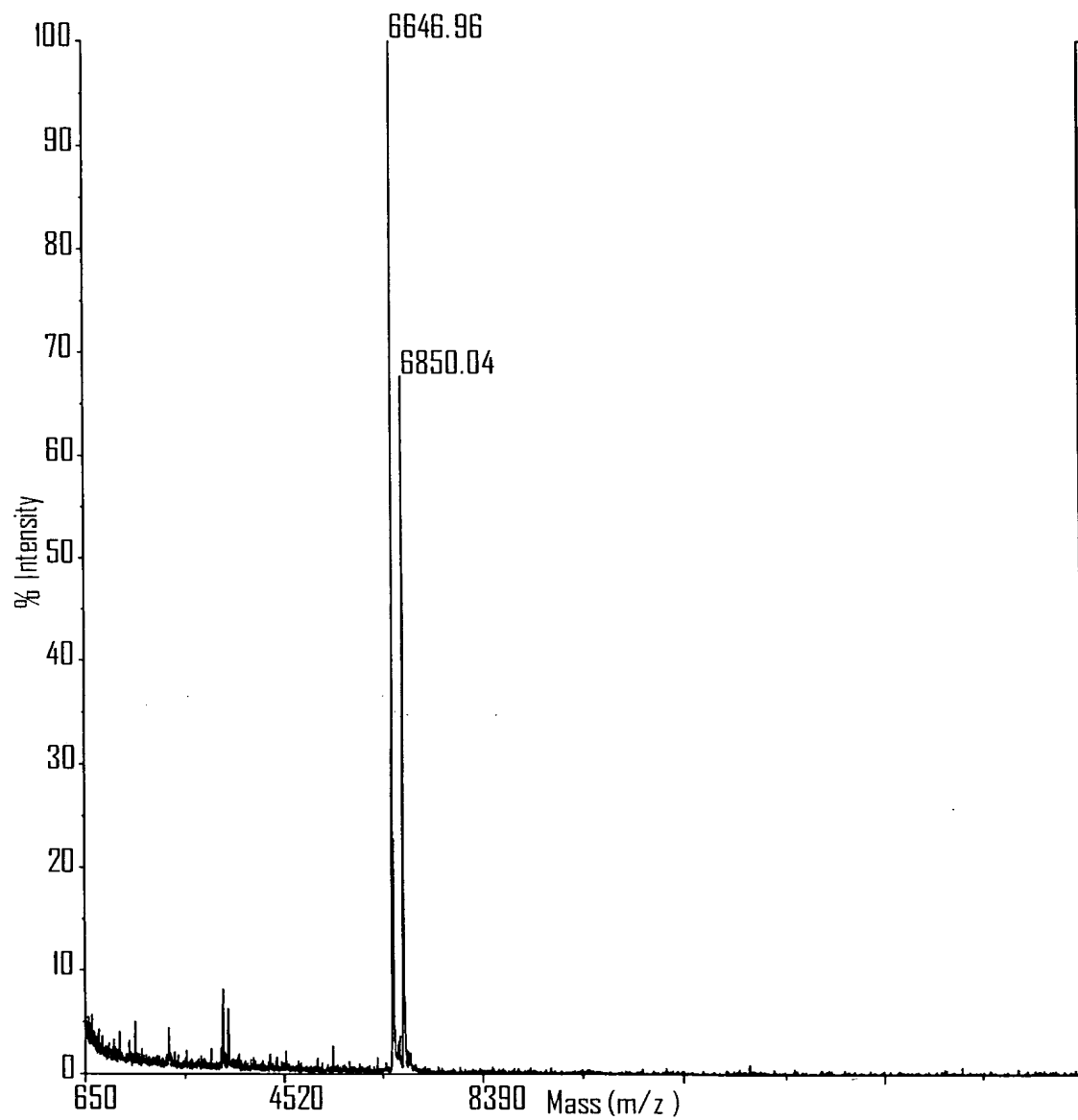


Figure 3

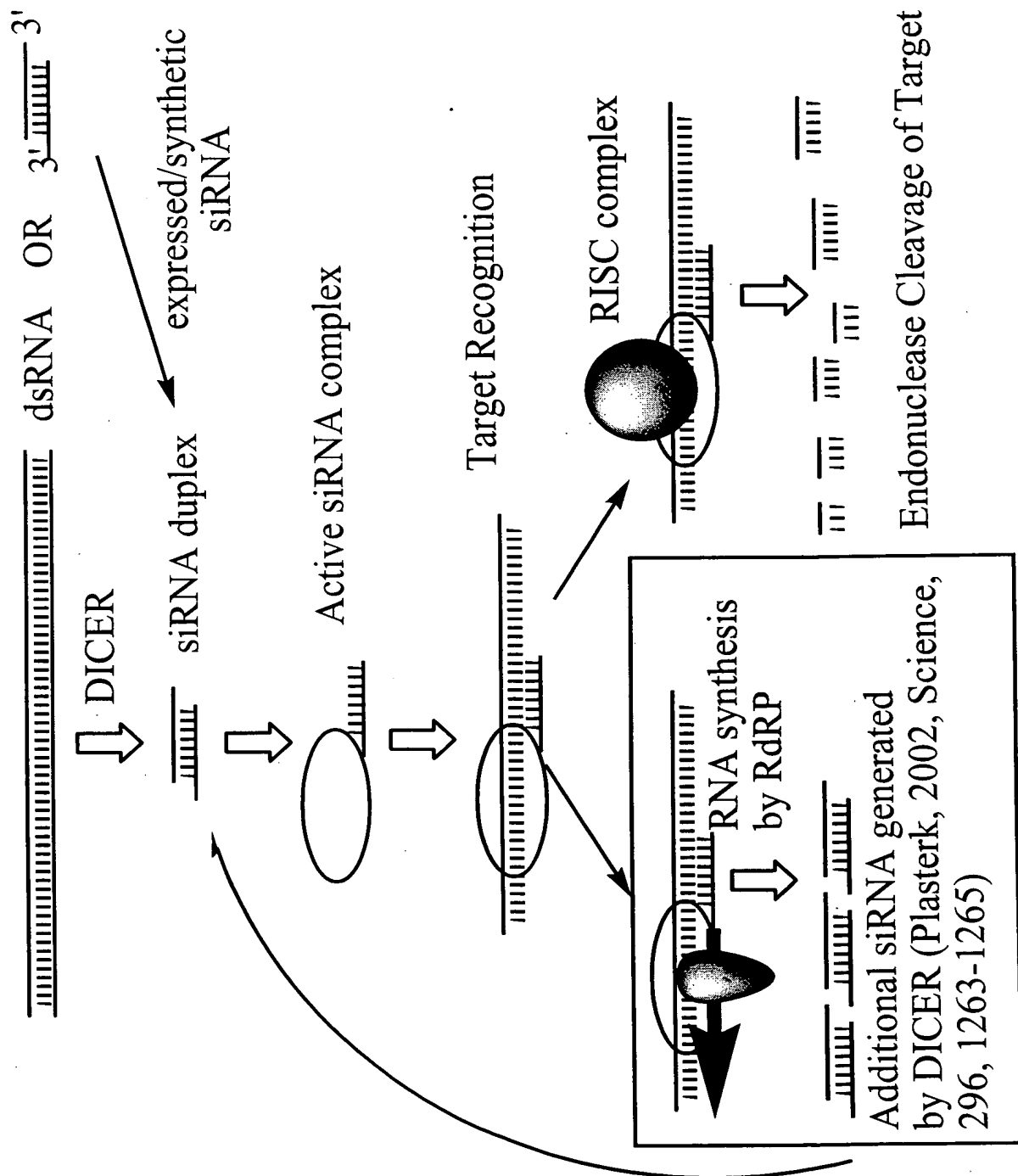
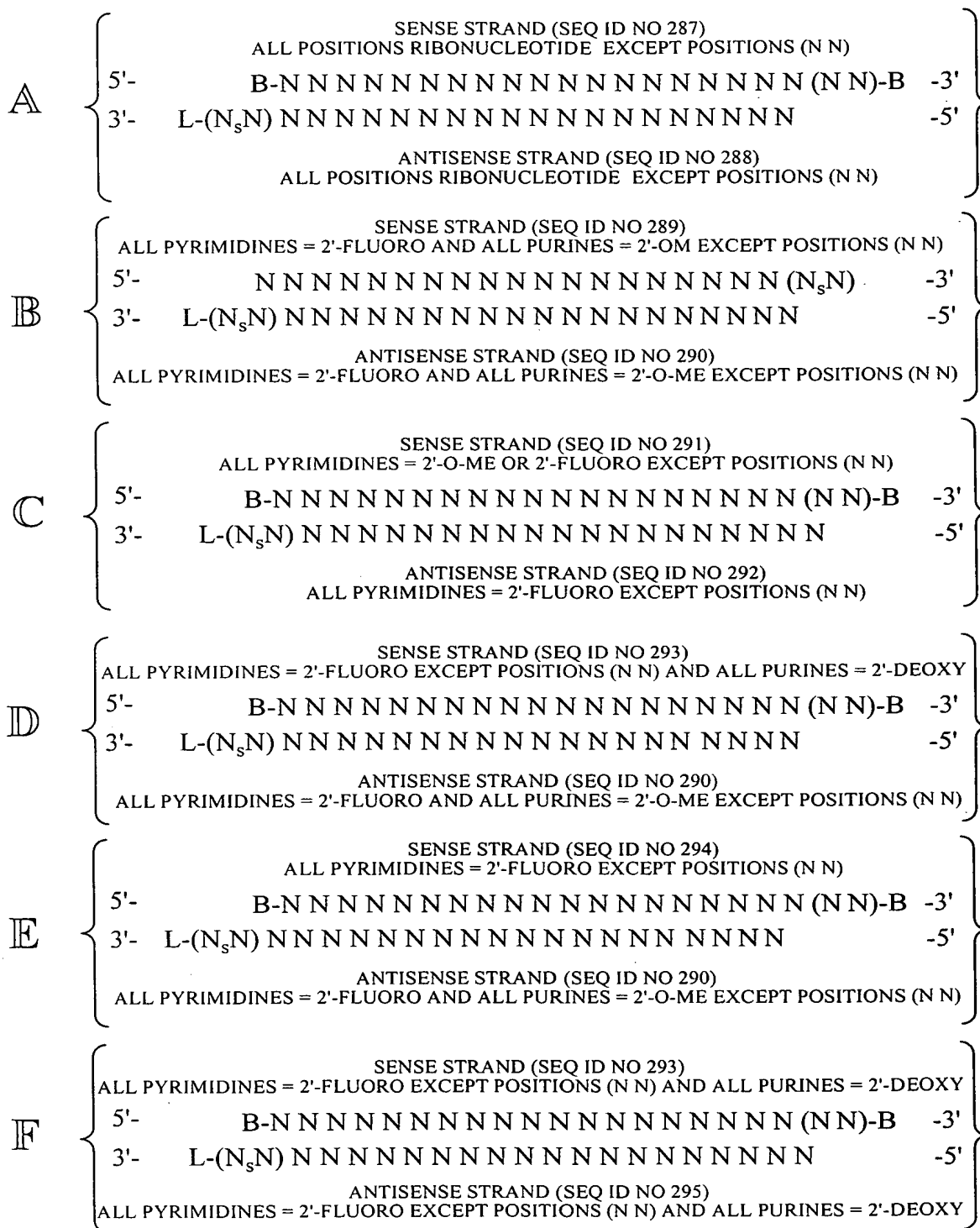
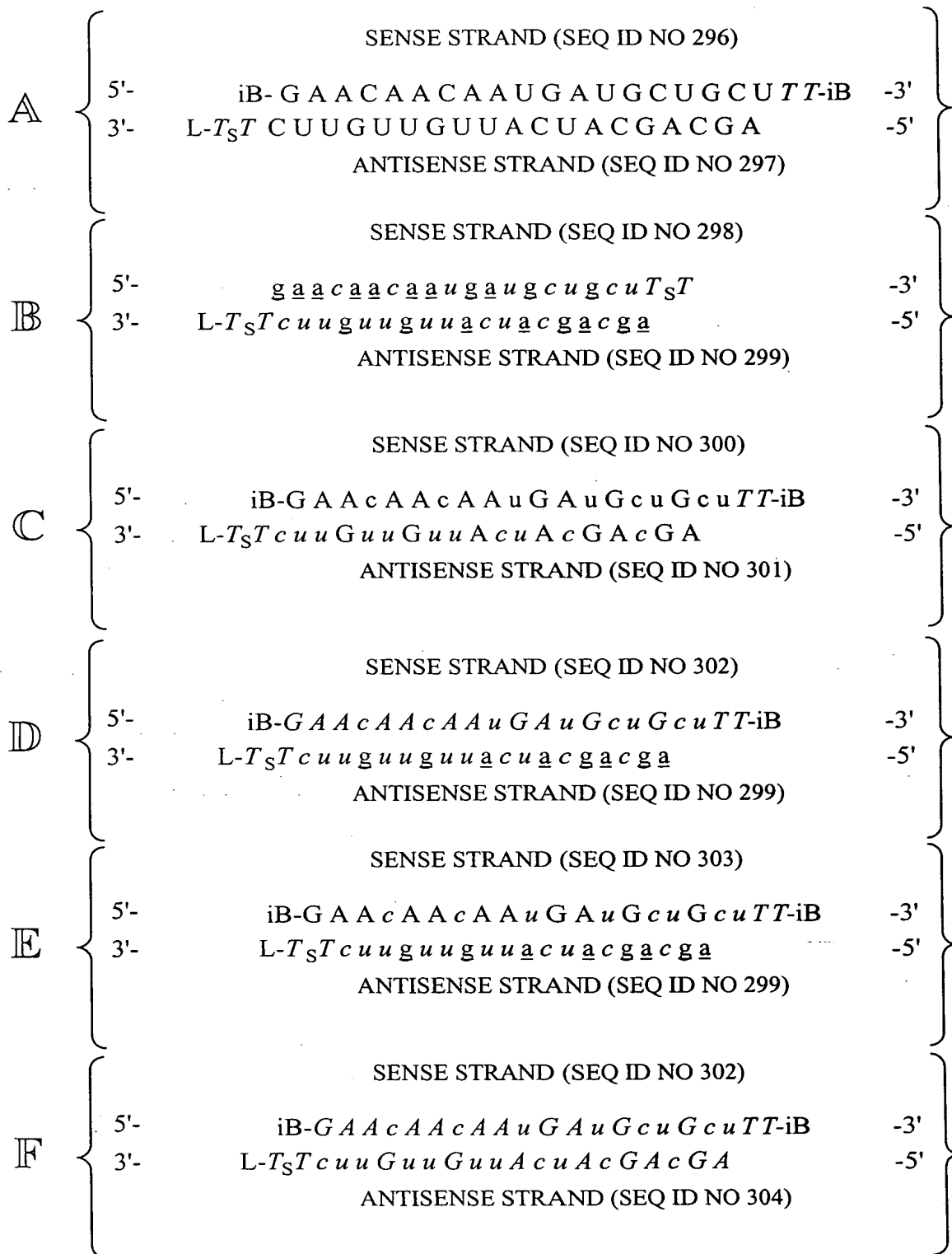


Figure 4



POSITIONS (NN) CAN COMPRISE ANY NUCLEOTIDE, SUCH AS DEOXYNUCLEOTIDES (eg. THYMIDINE) OR UNIVERSAL BASES
B = ABASIC, INVERTED ABASIC, INVERTED NUCLEOTIDE OR OTHER TERMINAL CAP THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT
L = GLYCERYL or B THAT IS OPTIONALLY PRESENT
S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR PHOSPHORODITHIOATE that is optionally absent

Figure 5



lower case = 2'-O-Methyl or 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro

italic lower case = 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro

underline = 2'-O-methyl

ITALIC UPPER CASE = DEOXY

iB = INVERTED DEOXYABASIC

L = GLYCERYL MOIETY or iB OPTIONALLY PRESENT

S = PHOSPHOROTHIOATE OR

PHOSPHORODITHIOATE OPTIONALLY PRESENT

Figure 1 illustrates four possible RNAi pathways based on the presence of 5' and 3' caps on the dsRNA. In all cases, the dsRNA is processed into siRNAs (n pairs), which then mediate RNAi. The pathways are numbered 1 through 4, corresponding to the different dsRNA structures shown.

1. dsRNA (5' SENSE, 3' ANTISENSE) is processed into siRNAs (n pairs), which then mediate RNAi.

2. dsRNA with 5' cap (5' SENSE, 3' ANTISENSE) is processed into siRNAs (n pairs), which then mediate RNAi.

3. dsRNA with 3' cap (5' SENSE, 3' ANTISENSE) is processed into siRNAs (n pairs), which then mediate RNAi.

4. dsRNA with 5' and 3' caps (5' SENSE, 3' ANTISENSE) is processed into siRNAs (n pairs), which then mediate RNAi.

n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

Figure 7

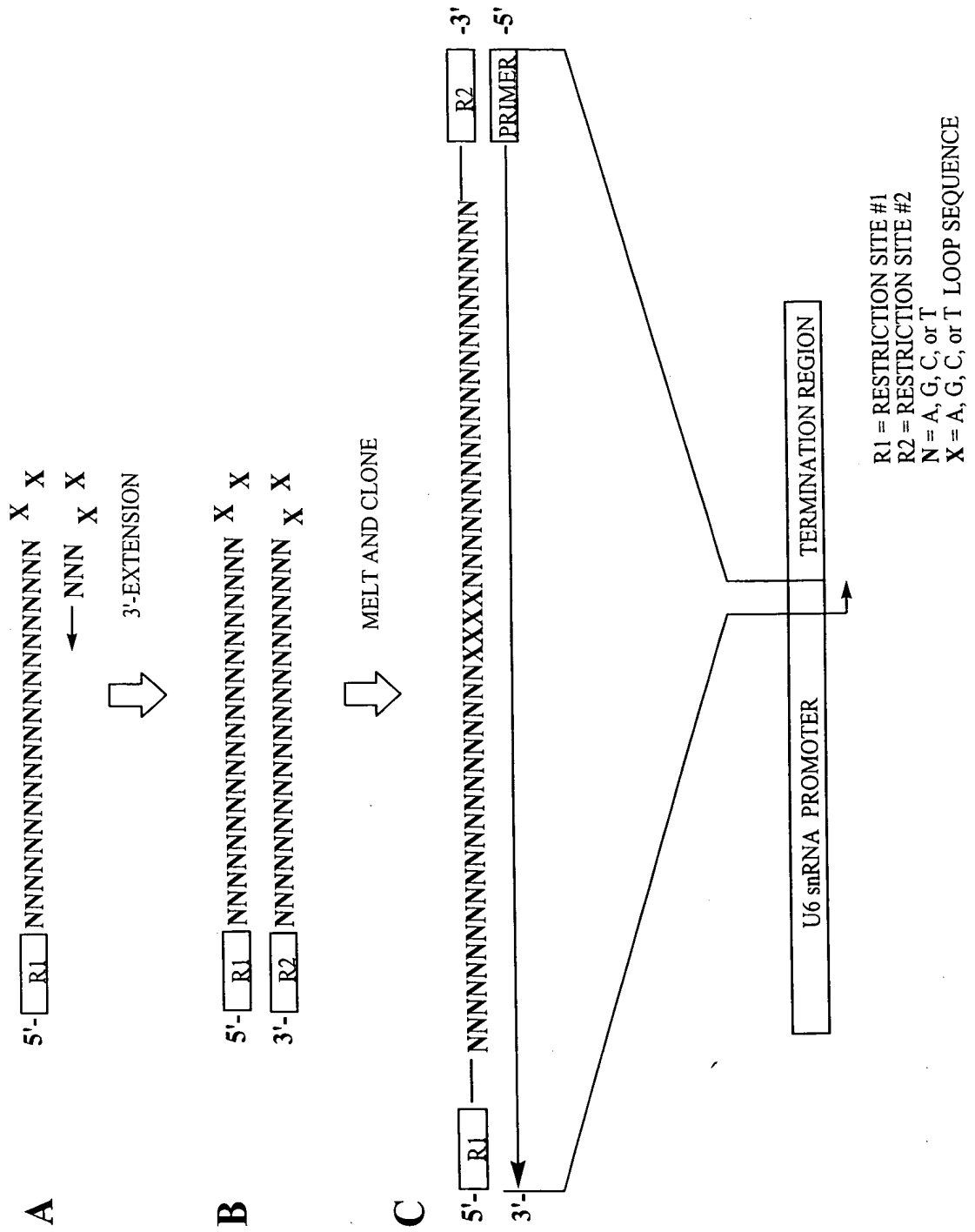
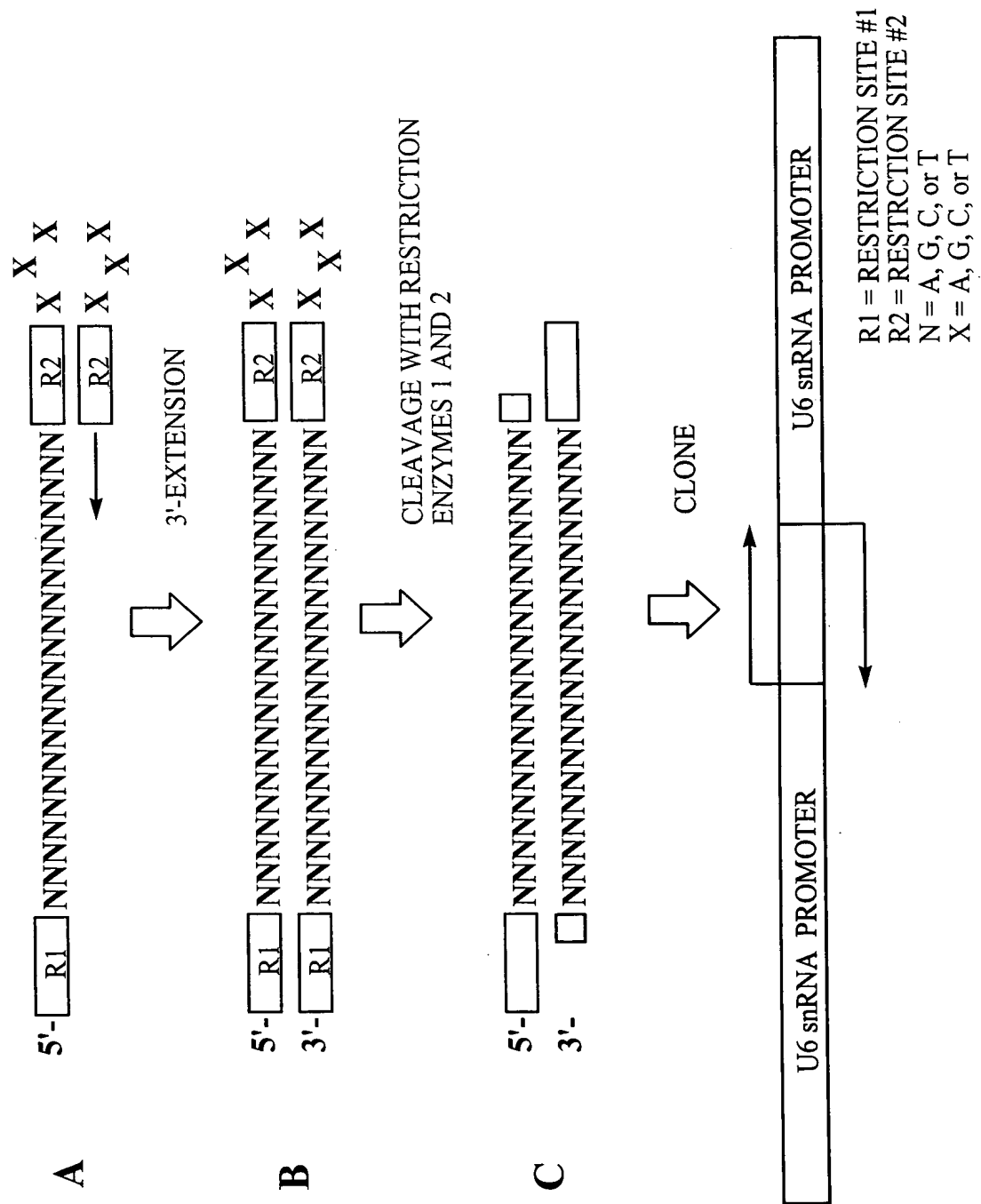


Figure 8



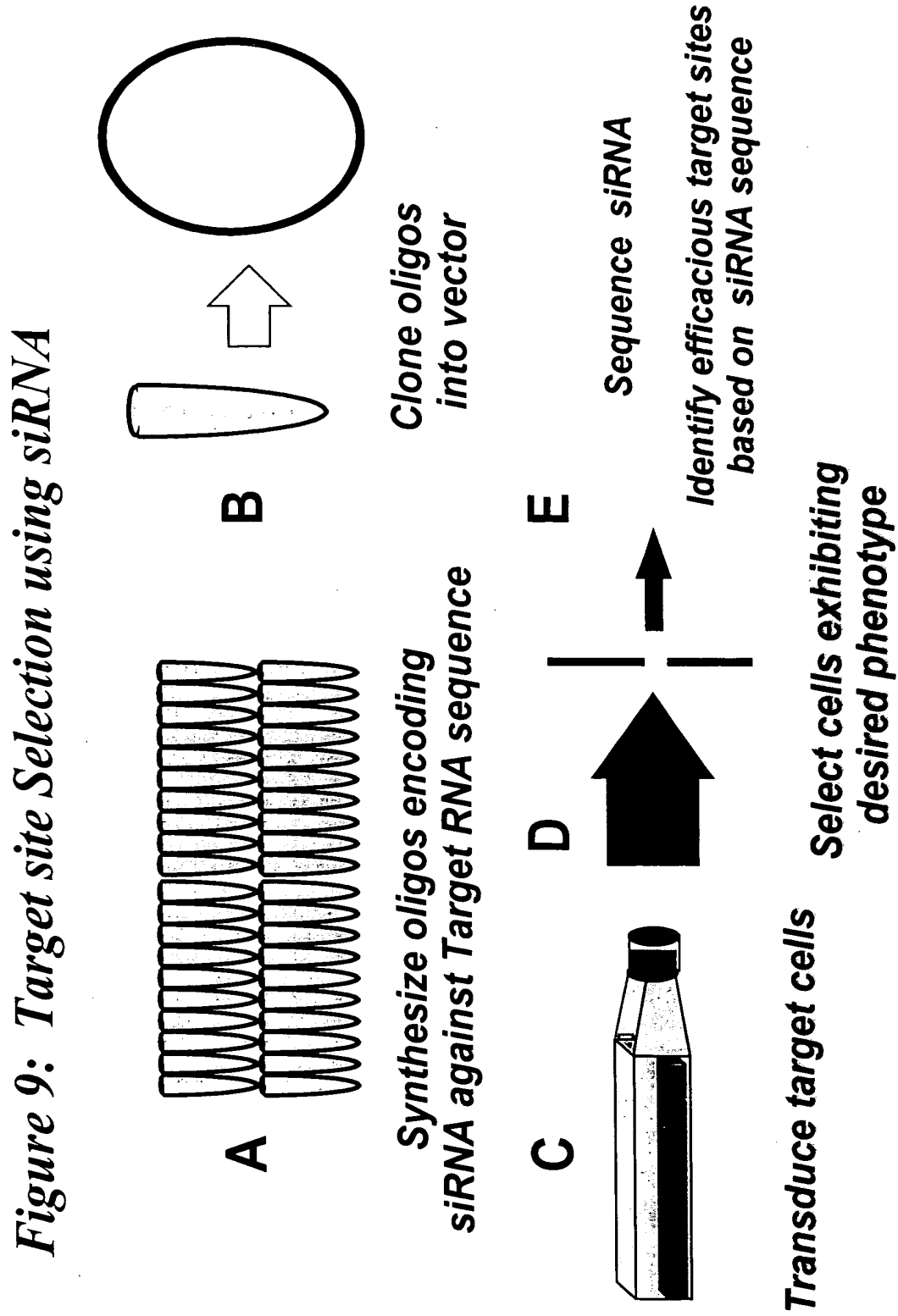
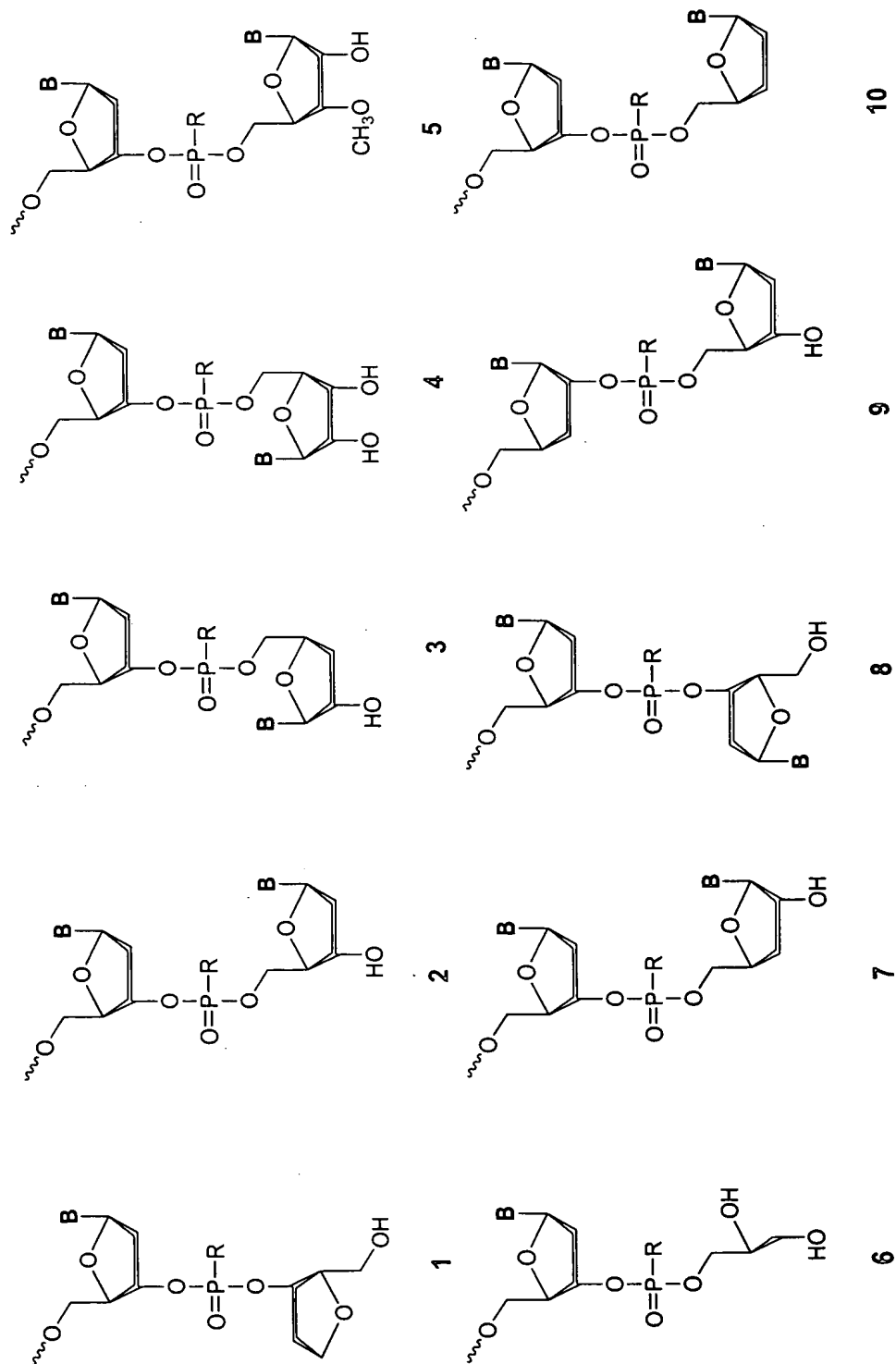


Figure 10



R = O, S, N, alkyl, substituted alkyl, O-alkyl, S-alkyl, alkaryl, or aralkyl

B = Independently any nucleotide base, either naturally occurring or chemically modified, or optionally H (abasic).

Figure 11: Modification Strategy

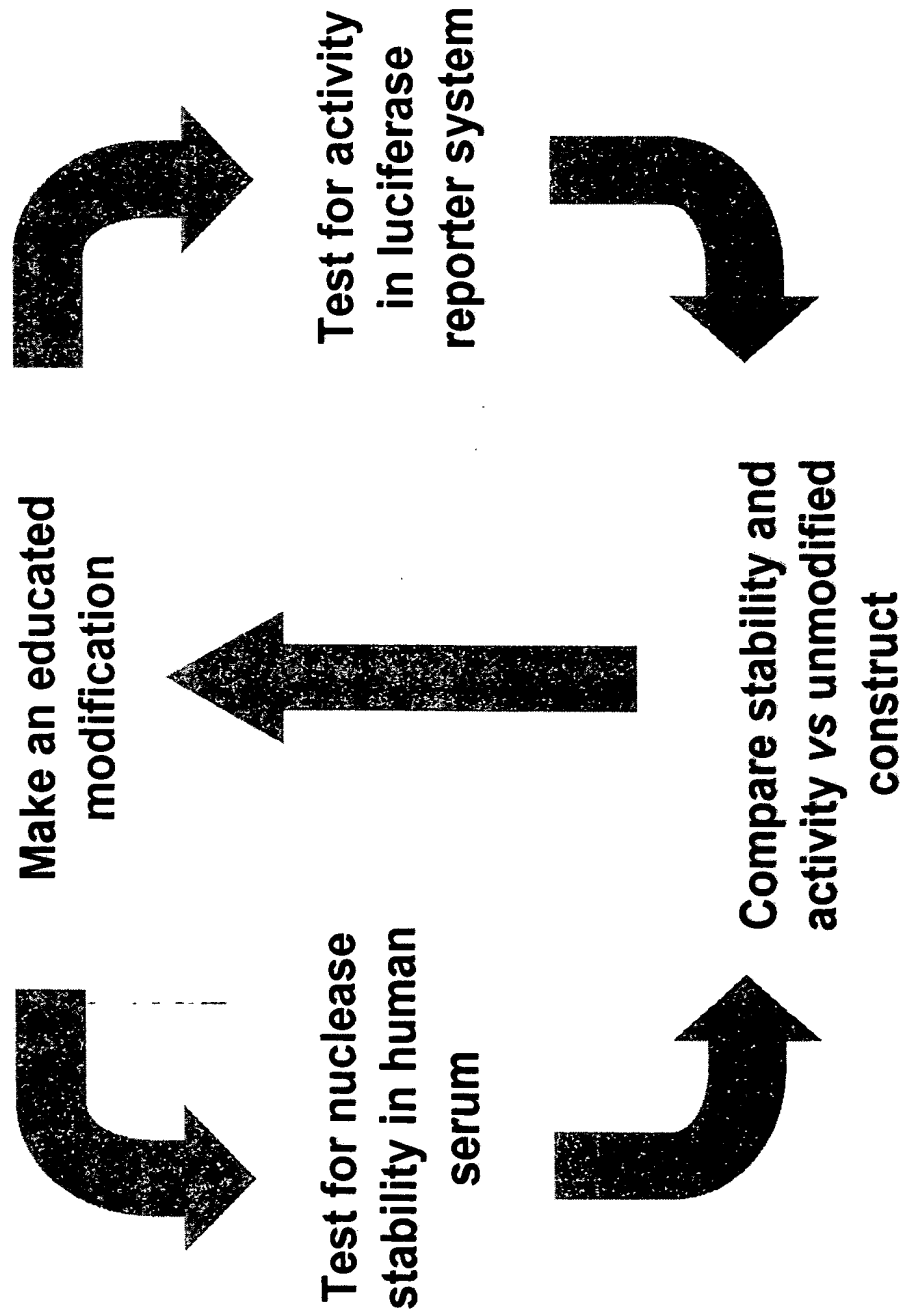


Figure 12: Phosphorylated siNA constructs

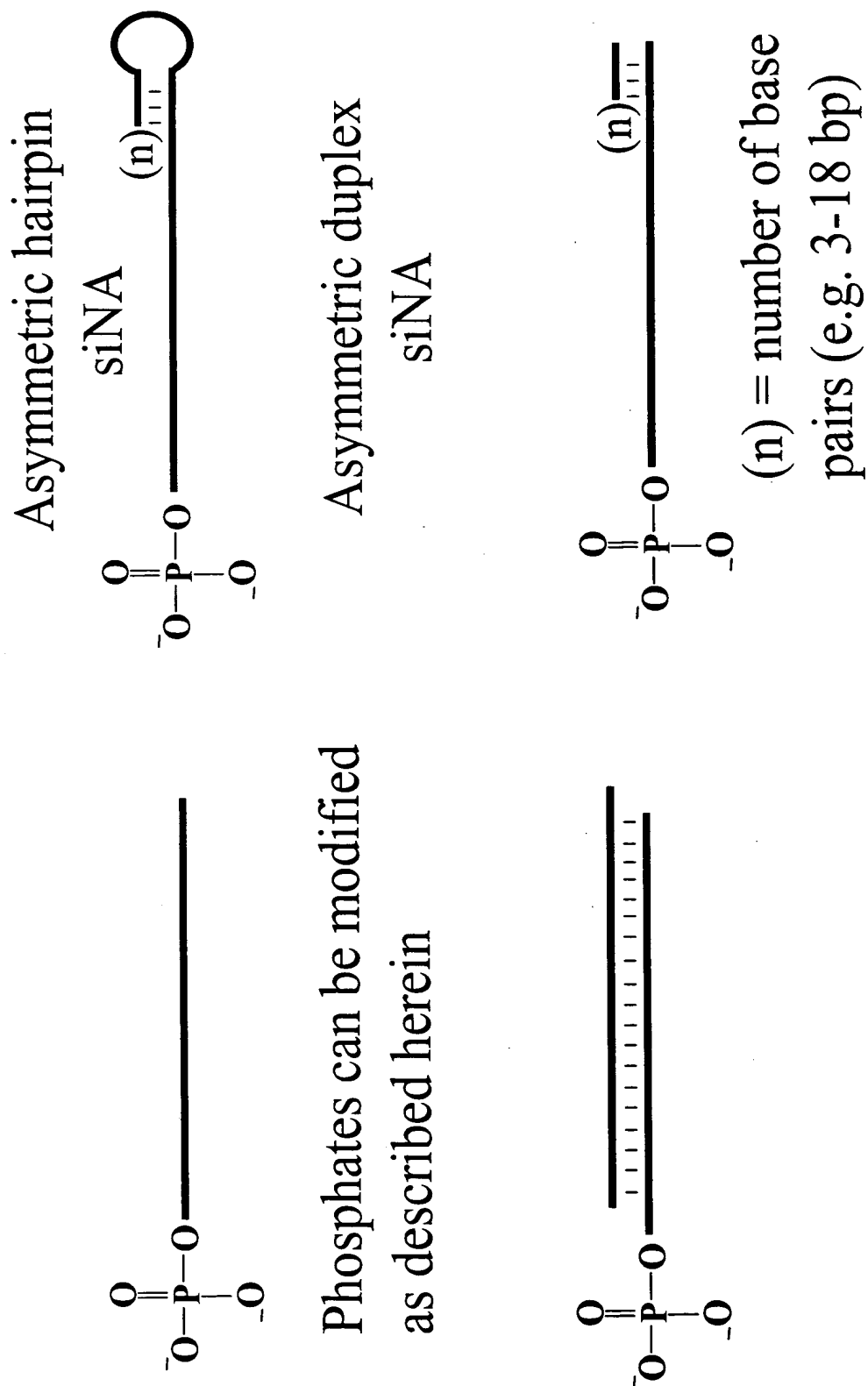


Figure 13: 5'-phosphate modifications

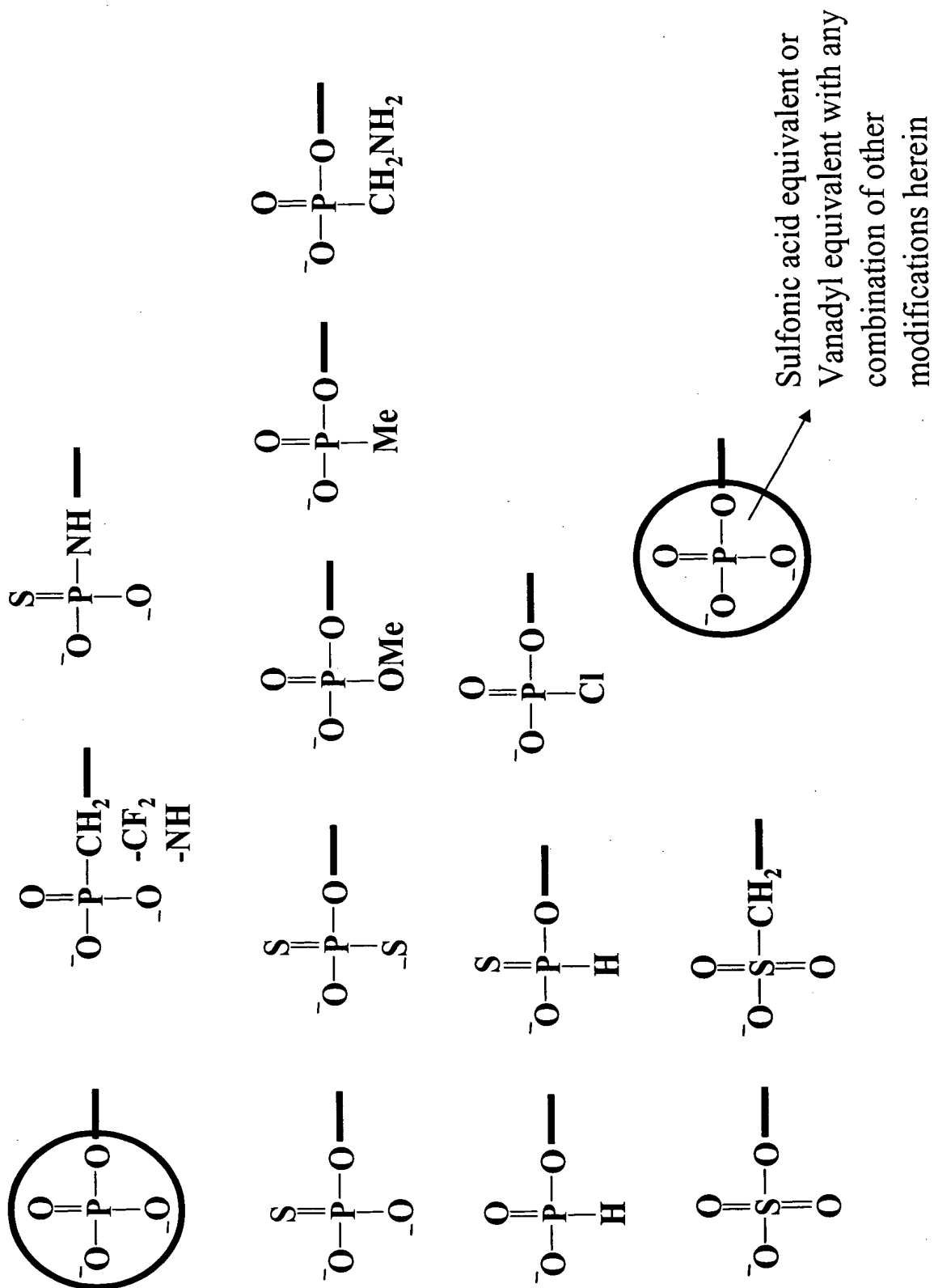


Figure 14A: Duplex forming oligonucleotide constructs that utilize palindrome or repeat sequences

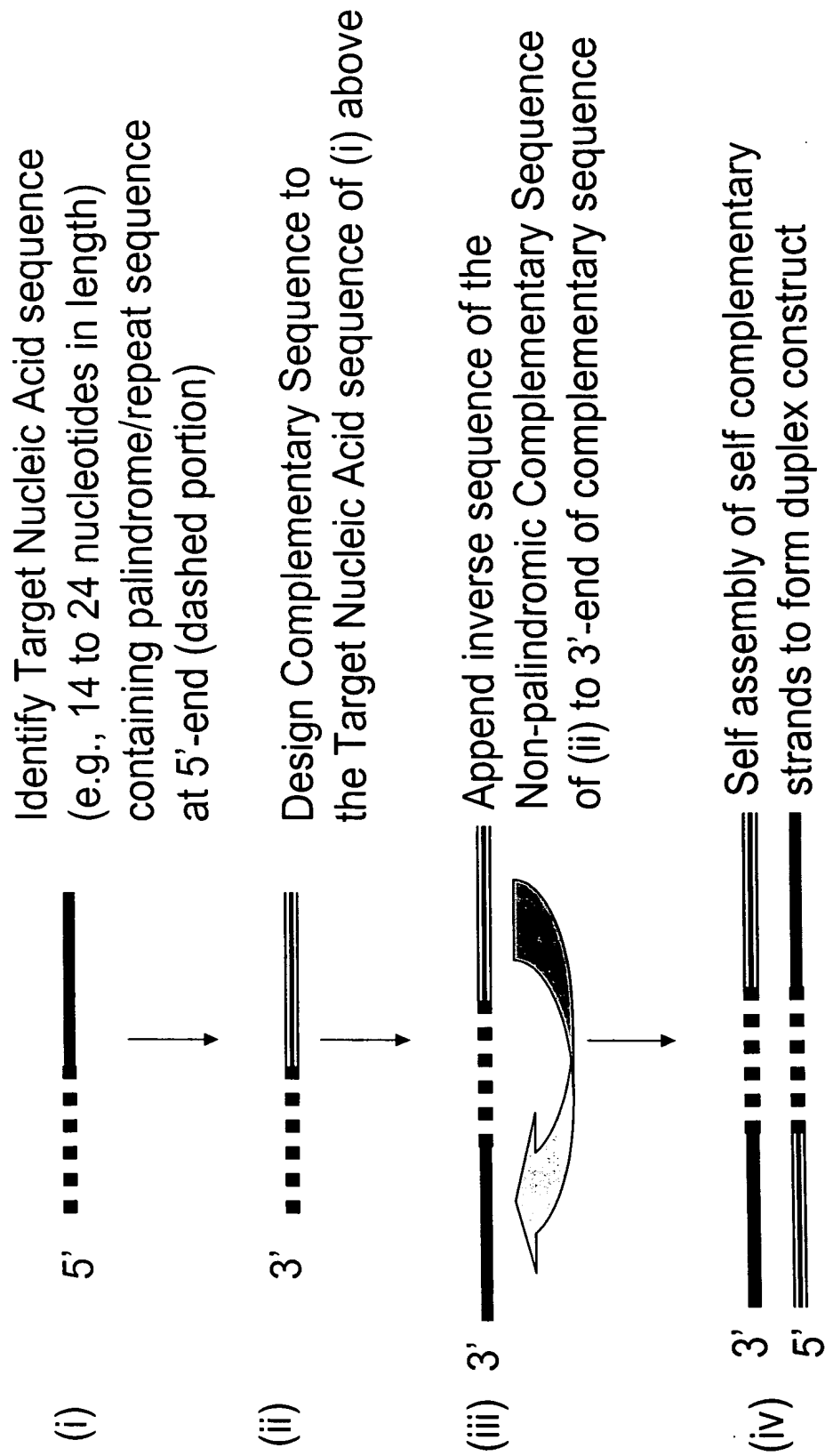


Figure 14B: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence

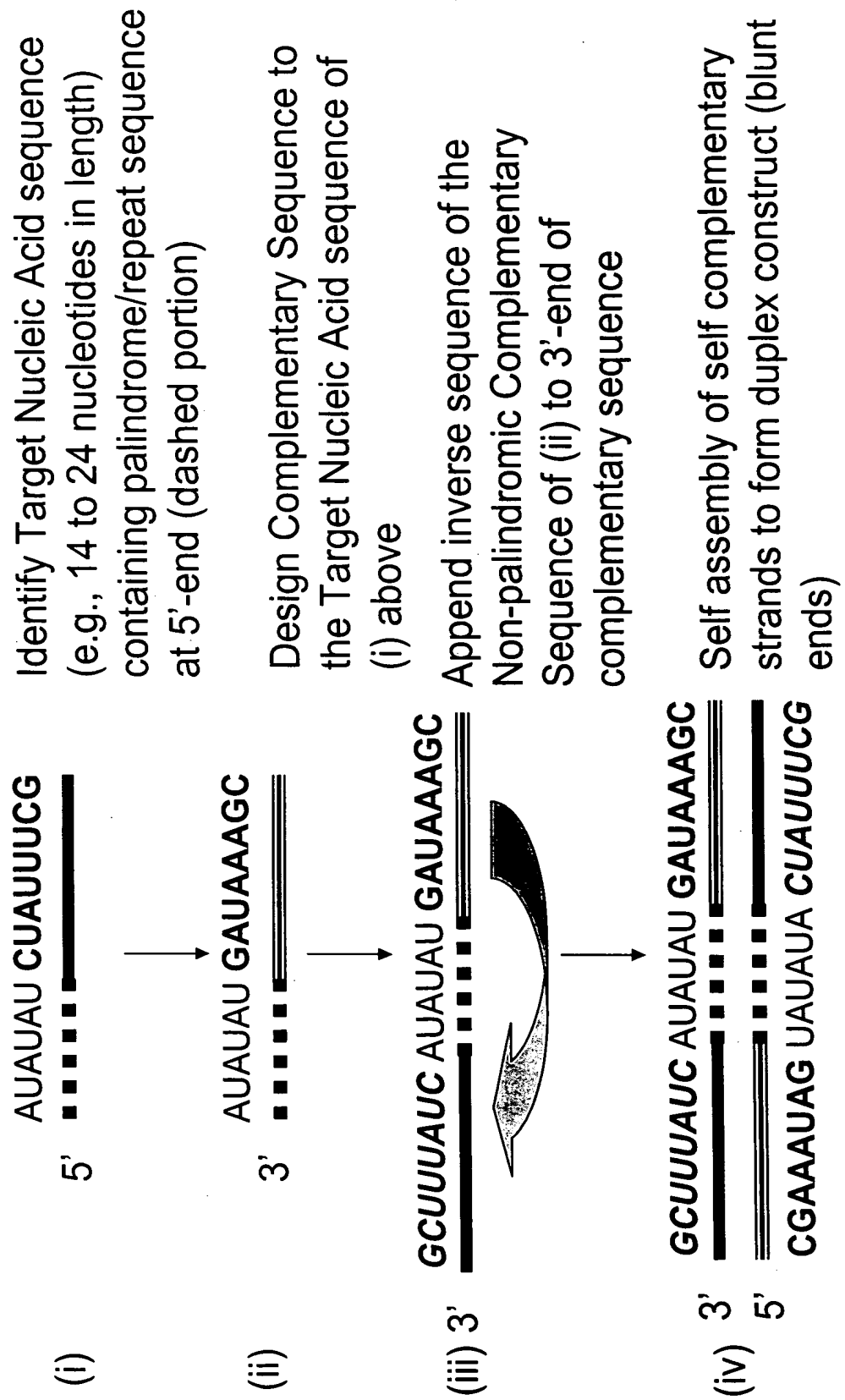


Figure 14C: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence, self assembly

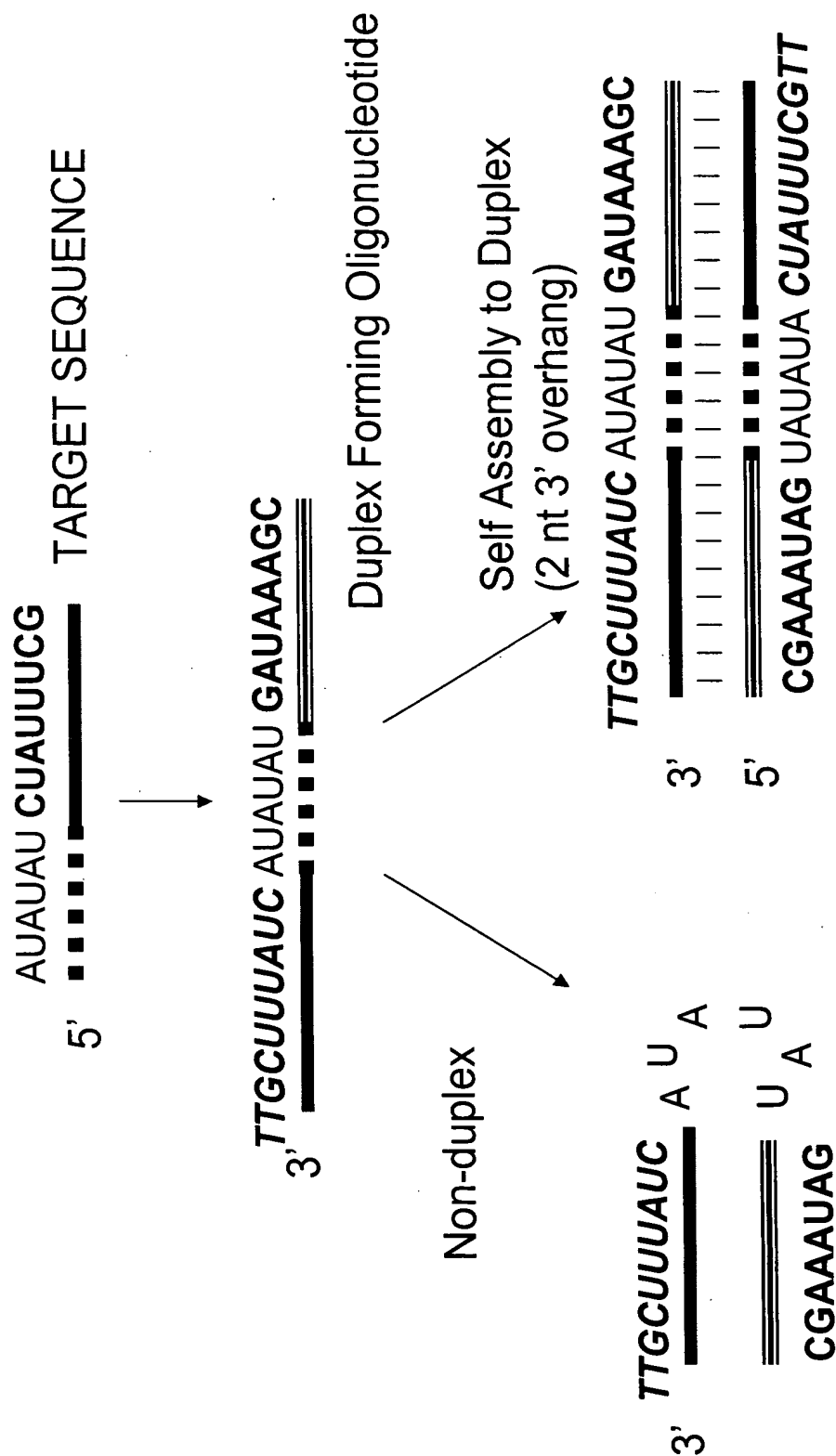


Figure 14D: Example of a duplex forming oligonucleotide sequence that utilizes a palindrome or repeat sequence, self assembly and inhibition of Target Sequence Expression



Figure 15: Duplex forming oligonucleotide constructs that utilize artificial palindrome or repeat sequences

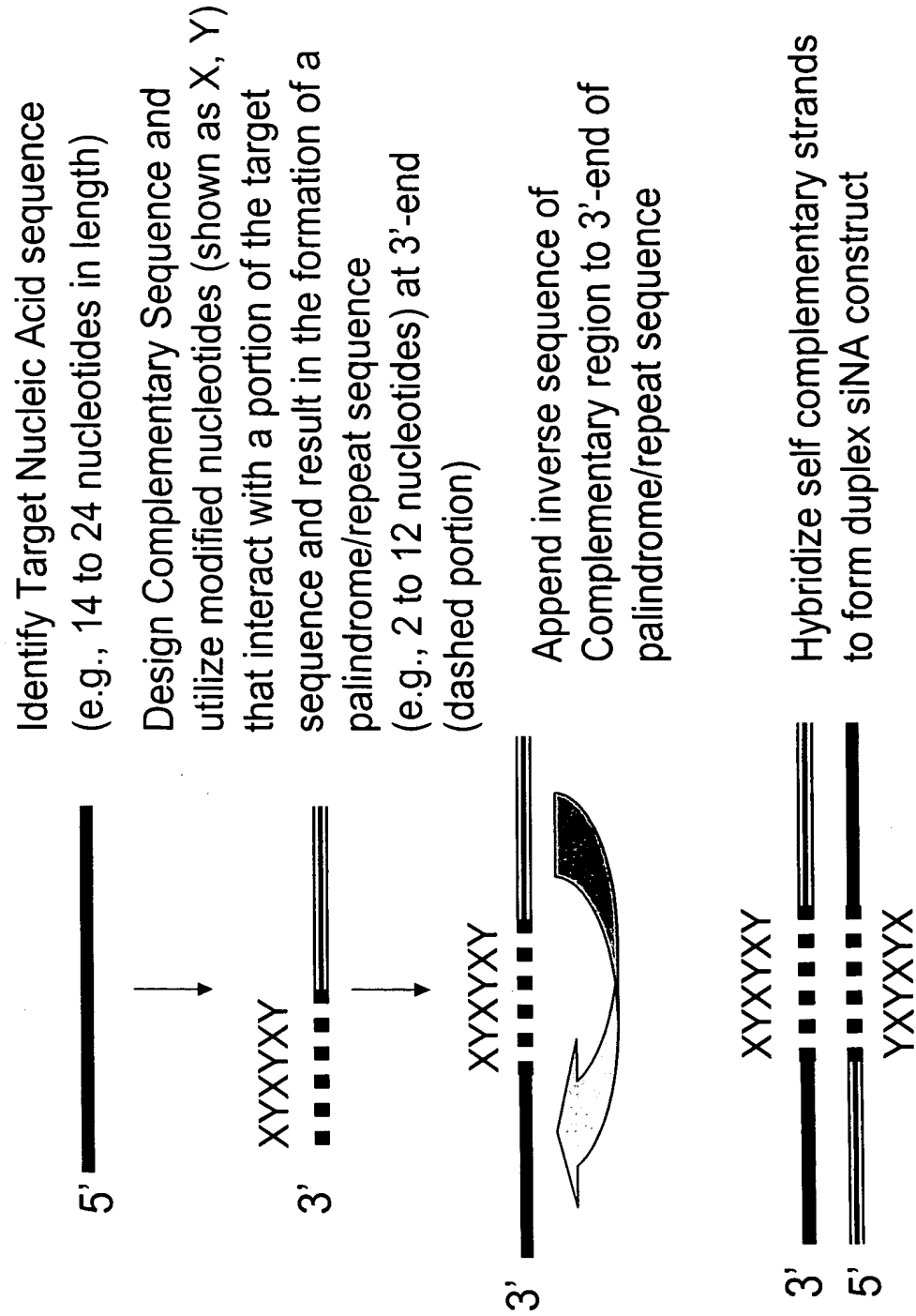


Figure 16: Examples of double stranded multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions

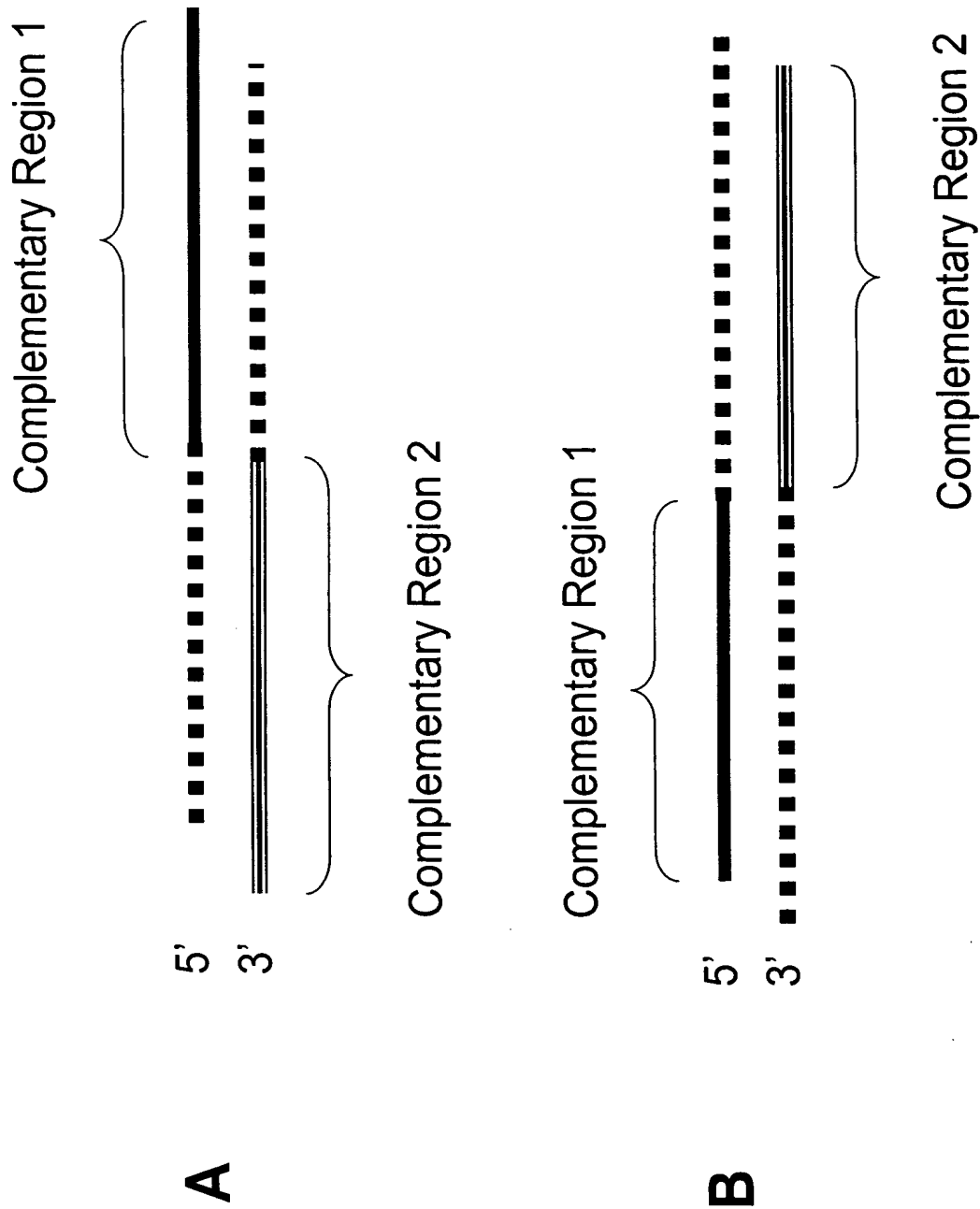


Figure 17: Examples of hairpin multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions

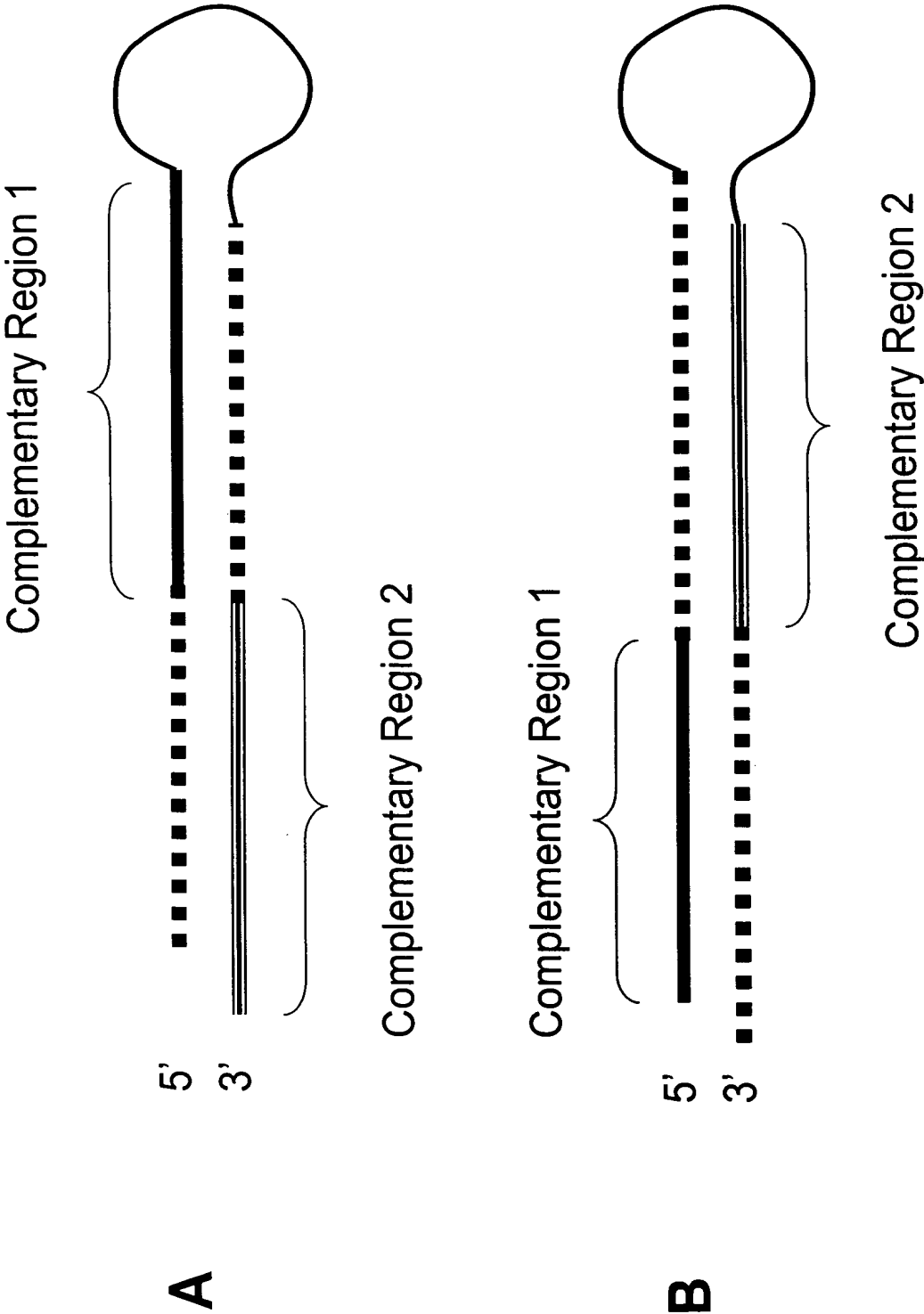


Figure 18: Examples of double stranded multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions and a self complementary/palindrome region

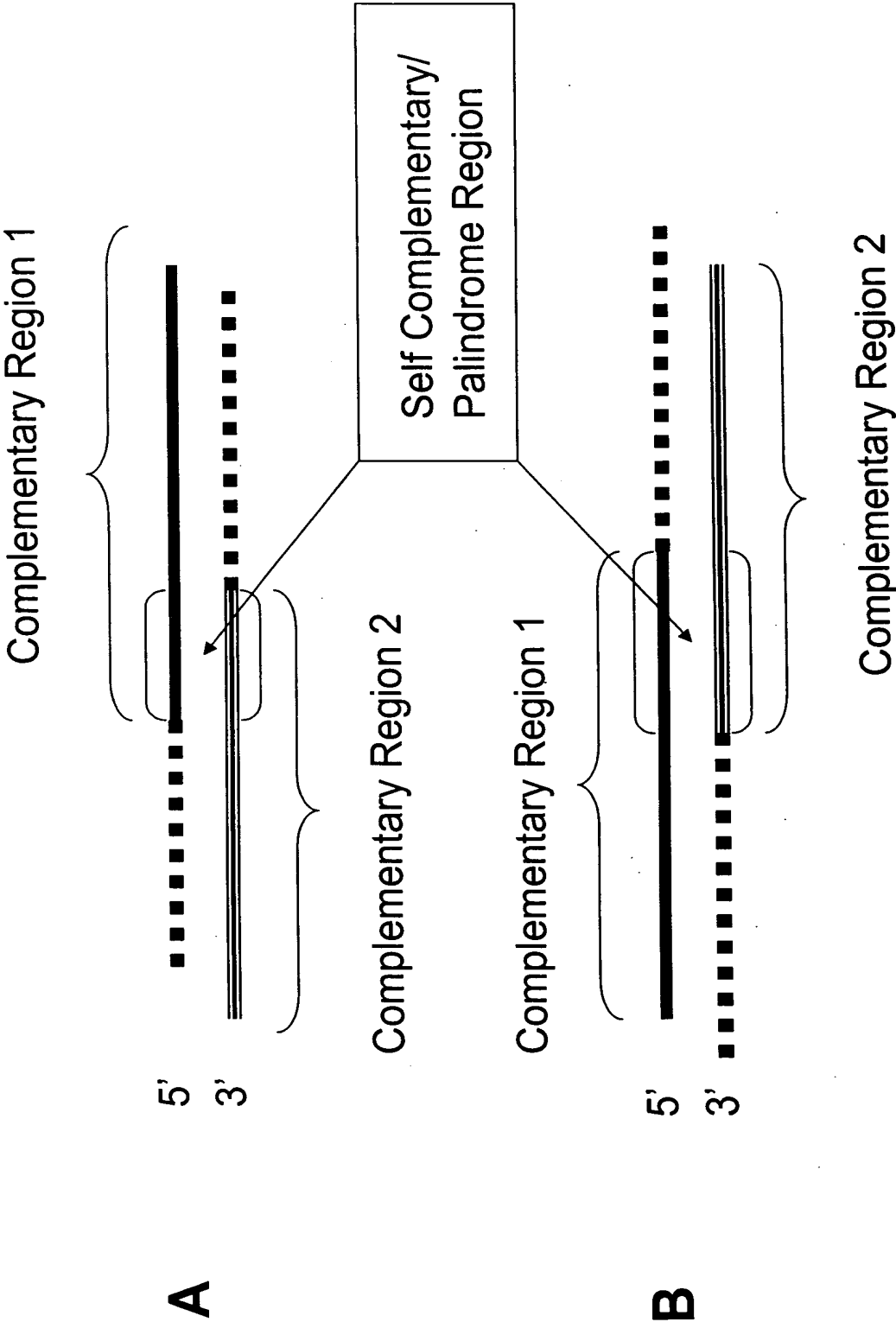
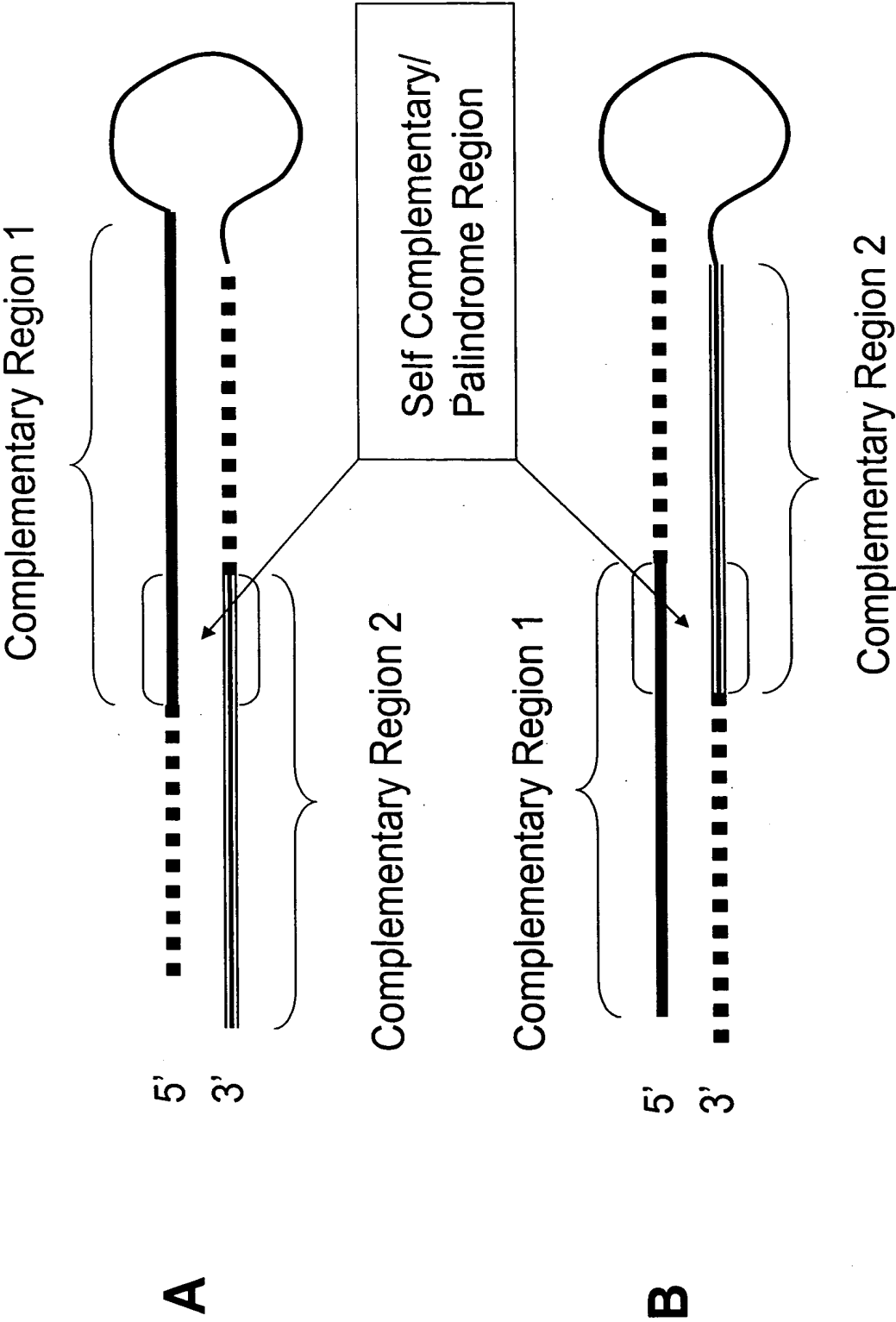


Figure 19: Examples of hairpin multifunctional siNA constructs with distinct complementary regions and a self complementary/palindrome region



**Figure 20: Example of multifunctional siNA targeting two separate
Target nucleic acid sequences**

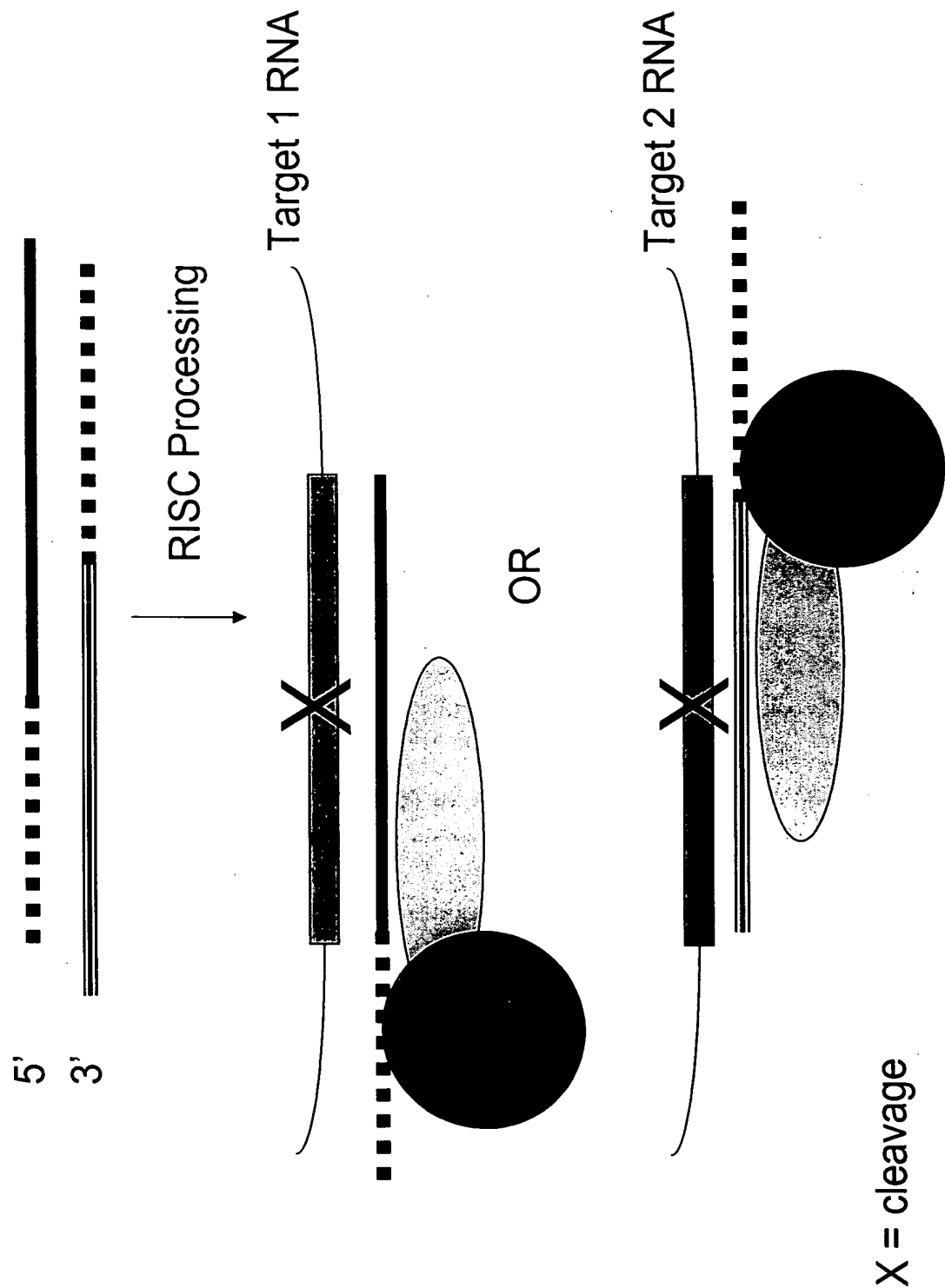


Figure 21: Example of multifunctional siNA targeting two regions within the same target nucleic acid sequence

